President—Wooster Brack, M. D., Bennington, Vi., and I've-President—Silas Wilcox, M. D., Bennington, Vi., and I. W. Johnson, M. D., Hartferd, Coum.

Recording Secretary—C. Johns, M. D., New-York City.
Corresponding Secretaries—H. M. Gweet, M. D., and F. H.

Kelly, Wencettr, Mars.
Treasurer—W. H. H. Crandall, M. D., Pa.
The chair was then vacated by the President, who conducted the President-elect to the chair. The

The chair was then vacated by the President, The chair was greeded with applause.

The Ex-President them addressed the meeting, congratulating the Association on securing the services of a President whose influence, learning and experience would be se valuable to the Association. The Eclectic system is truly American, most of its remedies being derived from the productions of America, and is consequently truly American Eclecticism; and their venerable friend in the chair might be truly said to be the father of American Eclecticism, he having presented the leading principles of the system to the public in his valuable works.

The President then addressed the Convention, expressing his thanks for the honor conferred upon him and his gratification at the promising position now occupied by the reformed medical school of practice. The change in the practice of the regular practitioners was a most striking indication of the progress made in public opinion on the great question of medical reform. The reform proposed is to connect together the best features of every system of practice and to discard whatever is found to be injurious in them. Eclecticism was therefore not sectarian but universal, and should command the respect and coperation of all who sought to promote the weifare of mankind.

A Committee on Business was elected, and at 12 o'clock the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 3 o'clock the chair was again taken by the President, Woosten Brack, M. D., when Dr. J. W. Johnson from the Committee on Business reported a recommendation of the appointment of committees, which were subsequently elected, as follows:

Committee on France.—Drs. Johnson, Friend and Holler-back.

Committee on France.—Drs. Burn. Sweet and Frieby.

Committee on France.—Drs. Burn. Sweet and Frieby.

Committee on Resolutions.—Drs. Johnson, Friend and Hollesback.
Committee on Frinance.—Drs. Burr, Sweet and Frieby.
Committee in Publications.—Drs. Rendom, Keily and Comings.
Committee on Medical Institutions.—Drs. Hollenback, Archor,
Johns and Friend.
Committee on the State and Progress of Medicins.—Drs. Van
Doren, Burr, Burcham, Hollenback, Sokesbury, Morrow,
Crendell, Hudgins, Simons, Murphy, Comings and F. Wilcox.
Dr. Kelly proposed that the Convention resolve
itself into Committee of the Whole with a view
to construct a platform for the Eclectic Association. His view was that the platform ought to be a
very simple one. He should propose to such Committee that the platform should be "to agree to disa"gree," and not to separate in a quarrel about opposing views of medicine.

mittee that the platform should be "to agree to disa"gree," and not to separate in a quarrel about opposing views of medicine.

After some debete,
Prof. Burnhan said the platform of the allopathic
school of medicine is to fight everybody else, and it is
my opinion that we ought to join in one solid phalaux
to fight the allopathic school [Applause].

After some remarks from Drs. Conings, Kelly
and Rurnes the question of a platform was referred
to the Committee on Resolutions.
Dr. Nathaniel Brooks of Me., Trensurer, being
absent, Prof. Burnhan read the Report of the Trensurer, which showed a balance in hand of 38.
Dr. Johnson, from the Committee on Resolutions,
reported a platform of principles, the wording of
which gave rise to a discussion, and on motior of Professor Burnham, the question of a platform was rereferred to the Committee on Resolutions, and Doctors Ruebun and Burr were added to that Committee.

The resolutions were again reported, and ultimately
adopted, as follows:

Whereas, in the opinion of this Convention, it is of vital imperisace to the cause and progress of medical reform that a
spirit of harmony and a concert of action be encouraged in order to the furtherance of reform principles of medical practice;
therefore.

Resolucio, That we extend the right hand of fellowship to all

Resolved, That we extend the right hand of followship to all who hase their practice upon the following principles:

First, That in the administration of remedial agents we should employ only those the therapeutical action of which is physiological and not pathological.

Secondly. That disease is not viral action, but that condition of a part which disqualifies it for the performance of its functions in a normal insuner.

At 6 o'clock the Convention adjourned to 72 P. M. EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

The President took the chair pursuant to adjournment, at a quarier to 8 o'clock.

Dr. Van Bohen exhibited a specimen and report of a case he had treated of Uterine Polypus, which was removed by Dr. C. Johns. The lady had speedily recovered after the operation.

Dr. H. S. Firth reported a case of morbid condition of the Uterus, giving a minute account of the history of the case, which showed conclusively the disease to be incipient Carcinoma.

Professor W. Burnam then addressed the Convention on the progress of Medical Reform in the State of Massachusetts. He stated that there were no less than two hundred practitioners of the Eelectic School in that State, most of whom were graduates of the Worcester Institution. A petition had been laid before the Legislature of that Commonwealth in favor of an appropriation of \$10,000 in aid of the Worcester Medical Institute. The bill granting that sum had passed the Senate, and was only lost by the stratagems of certain lawyers on the third reading in the House of Representatives.

Dr. Hollenback of Burlington, N. J., said he was

of Representatives.
Dr. Hollenback of Burlington, N. J., said he wa Dr. Hollerarack of Burlington, N. J., said he way a member of the "Middle States Convention," composed of Eclectica in New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. The Eclectics of the Middle States have been divided into two parties, in a similar way as the New-England Eclectics; but receally the two sections of the Eclectic school had become united and formed one body on a platform similar to that adopted at this Convention. He had been sent as a member of a Committee to endeavor to promote

that adopted at this Convention. He had been sent as a member of a Committee to endeavor to promote a similar reconciliation at the present meeting. He was glad to see the unanimity with which their platferm had been adopted, and it looked like unity of action among reformers for the future.

Dr. Stotesberr from Georgia made a cheering statement of the condition of the Eelectic School in that State. They had obtained a charter from their College and were very successful in their practice. He found that when people understood that the medical reformers did not use calomed they were welcomed among many who were tired of that article and who declared they would have no more to do with it so long as they could find physicians who would treat them without it. They had been remarkably successful in treating pneumonia and yellow fever. He showed by numerous statistics that the administration of the Thompsonian system of medicine had proved itself highly beneficial in these and other diseases. He defended the Eelectics from the charge that they knew nothing of surgery. He had in his experience carried on surgical operations, until he found that he was sent for whenever a case of surgical operation was required within twenty-five miles. He had completely superseded the old school physicians in his neighborhood, who had left the field entirely to him. He related an interesting case of abdominal tumor which he successfully removed, and the patient is now stated by her friends to be looking "better than ever before."

On motion of Dr. Vax Dorars a vote of thanks was passed to Doctors Burnham, Hollenbach and Stotesbury for their interesting and valuable communications, addresses, and reports of cases.

Dr. Sixs of New-York spoke briefly of the benefits of the Reformed School of Medicine and related several cases.

On motion of Dr. H. S. FIETH a Committee on Concentraled Remedies, or the process of extracting from herbs their separate essences for medicinal purposes, Was agreed upon.

Prof. BURNHAM refused to be a member of the pro-

posed Committee, because (he said) he used but little medicine. He thought a little water and some bread and milk far better than most of the medicines used. [Checrs.]
Prof. Rueben declined to serve on the Committee

for a similar reason. He fully approved of doing with but little medicine and simple diet. After some discussion the Committee on Concen-

trated Bemedies was appointed, as follows: Doctor Firth, Krith, Johnson, Smith, Rueben and Stotesbury. At 103 o'clock the Convention adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE-FARMERS CLUB. TURSDAY, June 5, 1855, -Dr. CHURCH in the chair: HENRY MEIGS, Secretary.

Among other papers read by the Secretary was one from the Kevue Harticole, stating that the list of Orchideous Plants that live on air has reached the number of 550. Some of them afford beautiful flow-

Another paper stated that the fiber of nettles is fifty per cent stronger than flax. The same paper stated that there were 20,000 of quintals (250 lbs each) of mummy cloths in Egypt, which paper-makers are converting into paper. The writer looks upon this as sacrilege. We do not. It is converting inert, useless matter into useful products.

A letter from Mr. Edward Warren, Sandusky, O.,

A fetter from Mr. Edward Warren, Sandusky, U., says that night air is 400 per cent better than day air to purify grain that is musty, by stirring or exposing it to the atmosphere. Mr. Warren has lately patented a new process of storing grain in warehouses, by which it is constantly exposed by shifting to the atmosphere, which keeps it sweet.

A discussion now surang up about the fashion of

which keeps it sweet.

A discussion now sprang up about the fashion of putting a stone in the center of a meal barrel to keep a from getting master. n from getting musty.

It from getting musty.

Mr. Mill. Ks of Vermont said that was common now in that State.

PAUL BTILLMAN gave as the rationale of the matter that the stone served to equalize the temperature of

the merl, which prevents it from taking on the incipient stages of sourcess.

Solos Korissos—There is a much better plan. Nail three strips of boards two inches wide together, and bore the tube thus formed fall of small holes and tet it up in the center of your barrel. This conveys air to the center, and that is the spot where all mestiness or moldiness commences.

The subject of the day was now taken up.

Grope Culture.—Mr. Pariber—One acquaintance of mine built a grape-house for \$70, and has been very successful in raising grapes upon the plan of the cold grapery. I have known a single vine of Catawbas to grow ten bushels in a season, and that as far north as Kochester. When fully ripened the Catawba is superior to the Isabella. One friend of mine built a very good grape-house forty feet long for \$150. I think all City lots would be better ornamented with vines than with box and stanted shrates from a trapical climate. A pound of good grapes is worth half-adozen pounds of half-grown ones. In planting a vine in the City the ground should be well prepared at first. There is vacant land enough in the City to supply the wants of the people, if it were properly applied to the production of grape-vines.

Prof. Mapes—I have twelve acres of vines, 8 feet between vines and 12 feet between rows, cultivating the land between. I dug the holes 4 feet deep and 4 feet wide, and do not return the earth to the holes, but fill them with good soil. This gives large room for the roots. I set the vine against one side of the hole. Not how buds the first year. Don't let the vine bear too many at first. Break off the vine beyond the branches. Continue to aip off the new shoot twice as it forms anew, and then let the last apront grow. The bugs will feed on that branches, which may be cut back alternately to one eye every year, so that you have one branch growing while the next one is bearing.

Prof. Mapes related an anecdote of a vine at Astoria that grew more grapes than any other he ever knew; and this came from those train any ot

Prof. Marks related an anecdote of a vine at Astoria that grew more grapes than any other he ever knew; and this came frein cutting ap and burying a dead horse near the vine. The best Isabells grapes are those that are most round in form. I use phosphates upon my vines, and am always successful wherever I have taken sufficient pains in proparing the land at first. That is all important as well as rich manuring, for the vine is a gross feeder of e-train kinds of manure. Mr. Panneze corroborated the opinion that round grapes are the best. He says he has seen at one show its kinds of Isabella grapes. One of the best vines he ever saw stood where it took all the soapsuls from the kitchen. The wood of lost year's growth, and that only, produces the growth of this year which produces the fruit. The hardiest North-of-Europe grape does not generally do well here. The Coucord grape is not generally conceded to be equal to the Isabella, and cannot be recommended where the latter will ripen well.

well.

Prof. Mapes—I think the loose bark should be peeled off the grape-vines. Near Burlington, N. J., there is a very extraordinary grape-vine ten inches diameter ten feet from the ground. It is a mere stump and no one can remember when it bore grapes. Isshellas grafted on the foxigrape-vine are not improved with me.

with me.

PAUL STILLMAN-I tried throwing slops on a vine every day but it did not do well. The water was thrown directly upon the body of the vine. Mr. Pardes thought that was the cause it did not benefit the roots.

thrown directly upon the body of the vine. All, Parales thought that was the cause it did not benefit the roots. It should have been thrown further off.

Mr. Moore of Orange, N. J., iaquired of Prof. Mapes what he emitvated between two graps rows? He had found the preparation of the ground very troublesome. He had succeeded in plowing 18 inches deep. He had planted corn between his rows.

Prof. Marks—The ground must be dug deep and thoroughly drained to raise grapes. It is not so much matter what you grow between rows so that the ground is kept clean, though I would not grow corn. Wires should be coaled by white oxyd of zinc combined with gutts—percha. Heat the wire with a spirit lamp and rub on the compound, which may be done almost as rapidly as a man can walk.

A great deal of other interesting matter in relation to grapes was given, and it was resolved to continue the subject next week.

A writer at Fairfield, Ct., says that a white worm one fourth of an inch tong has located upon his grape-

the subject next week.

A writer at Fairfield, Ct., says that a white worm one fourth of an inch long has located upon his grapevines, and that the end of every shoot is blighted. "The little villain" is colled up in the leaf. Taey "like sulphur. What shall I do to crush them?" We don't know. No application can reach them. The same "little villain" is in this City.

Gec-about in Plowing.—Gro. E. Waring showed a letter of eight pages of Egyptian hieroglyphics, or some other unreadable manuscript, from the Connecticut Gee-about man, who pertinaciously persists in claiming that he is the first man who ever thought of such a practice, and thinks it very hard that we will not give him the creatio of the invention.

Mr. Waring offered a resolution voting him that honer, but the rules of the Club don't allow the passage of any resolutions on disputing any fact stated.

The members of the Club are perfectly willing that all the honor of first geeing-about in Connecticut should be claimed and enjoyed by Levi Durand of Derby, though they cannot declare him to be the inventor, because they do not believe it.

Corn Dropper.—Henry Miles of Monkton, William as spout from that down over the top of the hoe to convey the seed to the ground. The operation is this: the hoe is struck into the soil and pulled forward a little so as to raise the earth, and then a slide on the handle is pulled which lets out the seed, which runs down the spout and strikes a guide that directs it down the so as to raise the earth, and then a sine on the handle is pulled which lets out the seed, which rais down the spout and strikes a guide that directs it down into the opening behind the hoe, which is then raised and the earth falls back on the grain.

A similar thing has been hererofore patented. It may be useful in rough ground where a cora-planter

cannot be conveniently used; or in replanting at a first hocing, something of the kind would be handy. The Club meets again next Tuesday.

MAINE LAW MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

The friends of the Prohibitory Liquor Law held a very large meeting at the Odeon, Brooklyn, Eastern District, last evening, Mayor Hall presiding. The hall was filled to its greatest capacity with men and women, and the proceedings were characterized throughout with the most marked and enthusiastic interest.
On the platform were the Rev. Henry Ward

Beecher, Ald. Huntley, the Rov. Henry J. Fex, Justice Jacobs, the Hon, Judge Soper, Judge Culver, and many other distinguished gentlemen.

Mayor Hall, in calling the meeting to order, said it

was most gratifying to his heart to see such a sight

Mayor Hall, in calling the meeting to order, said it was most gratifying to his heart to see such a sight before him. It seemed like the beginning of the campaign, but they were not first in the field; the Ramsellers had preceded them, and were organized and held at their command large sums of money. But what a difference between the present and a Ramseller's meeting. They seek to override and tread under feet the laws of the State, we to carry them out, but they could never have one element on their side. The mothers and wives of New-York were ever on the side of virtue and Temperance [Applause].

The Pressurent called on the Kev, Hennet J. Fox, who opened the meeting by prayer.

A Temperance Ode was sung with much applause by a club under the direction of Mr. A. McKillep.

The Rev. W. W. King then addressed the meeting. He said runsellers grant all the evils that result from the use of intoxicating drinks, but claim that a law to prohibit the sale of the same is opposed to the Constitution. They forget that all good governments should seek to secure the greatest good to the greatest number. If it is true that the Constitution does not admit of this, then away with it and give us a Constitution that does. What if resistance be offered to the execution of this law? I would rather that the lives of 20,000 of our citizens should be sacrificed in its defense than that it should fail for want of support from the people; and for this reason, that if this traffic is suffered to continue more than 20,000 will be sacrified to continue more than 20,000 will be sacrified to continue more than 20,000 will be for the defense. that it should fail for want of support from the people; and for this reason, that if this traffic is suffered to continue more than 20,000 will be sacrificed upon its uaholy altar. For the defeas of the Prohibitory Law he would carry a sword, or shoulder a musket, and if need be spill the last drop of his blood in the good cause [Applause]. But the law could be effectually enforced if the officers of the law were supported by a sound public sentiment. He need only look to the present assemblinge to be assured that it would not be wanting [Applause].

Another song followed.

Another song followed.

Mr. Wm. Richards, Secretary of the meeting, then

Mr. Wh. Richards, Secretary of the meeting, then rend the following resolutions:

Hereas, After an ardnous struggle on the part of those favorable to the suppression of the liquor traffic they have at length succeeded in obtaining from the Legislature of this State a probabitory have morely and politically sound in principle, and as they believe capable of constitutional enforcement; and Hereas, We the residents of the Eastern District of the City of Brocklyn, who have favored and promoted the passage of the lew, think it becoming that we should give expression to our feelings and sentiments in regard to what we deem an all-imperant and most amplelous event; be it therefore. Resolved, That we, the clitizens of the Eastern District of the City of Brocklyn favorable to the "prevention of intemperance, "pupperson and crime," do barely record our thankfalmess to the Divine dispenser of all mercies for this manifestation of His goodness in thus sustaining our citorta.

Resolved, That to our staunch advocates of the cause in both the Legi-lative Houses of this State, and to our respected Gorernor, His Excellency Myron H. Clark, we tender our warmost that hs, and ascure them that we, the people, will never case to remember and sustain those who have been thus tried and "faithful found."

Resolved, That to our friends in this locality and to all through-

out the State who think and set with them and us on this all despots the question, we offer our hearty congratulations upon the successful last e of their labors.

Reached, that to car Judges and others in authority, who in exponents the law have frariessly taken positions in favor of its principles and constitutionality, we owe our thanks. We say to them, "Go on he faithful and fear nit."

Assorted, that it now behovers us, and all friends of the came, to use every fair, legitimate and legal means in avorabling the law and the officers, both judged means in avorabling the law and the officers, both judged and unlusterial, by successfully whom it is to be administered; and seeing that the layour manufactures and dealers throughout the State are combining and brashanding their strength and resources either to account and will not be beckward also in combining in the same and to uphold its continuance on the status book and to preserve the sametion of its principles by the highest Courts of the State.

baleiul in its inducace, most withering in its effects—the curse of the "rum power" in the land. This we engage to do.

The Hon, Judge Culvera responded to the resolutions. It is said that a Society has been organized here in the Eastern District, numbering 491 mon, each centrilating \$10, and pledging a great deal more, toward the defeat of the Prohibitory Law. But we have got a cegageri from the rumsellers that their business is dishonorable; they have all lately stained their windows, screened their bars, and now sneak around the corner instead of openly carrying on the trade as usual. This is a great point, but we shall drive them to the wail yet. In a recent examination of a rumseller he admitted that \$1,000 laid out in rum returned him \$2,000 over the expense of getting rid of it. Now there are seven hundred rumsellers in this City of Brooklyn, each one of them making at least \$500 a year, or in the aggregate \$350,000 a year laid out in rum. How much good would this money have done if laid out in food and clothes upon the poor and the neady! But look at the fact; contemplate how vast the injury done to the people—the wives and children of the rum-drinker. Look at the County Jail, the Alma-House, the Lunaic Asylum, and see its work there. And who pays for all this? Not the rumseller. No; but you and I and the rest of the honest, hardworking people of this city. I am satisfied from what I see to might that this state of affairs will not last nach longer (Great applause).

much longer [Great applause].
"Shun the Bowl" was given by the Glee Club with

much longer [Great applause].

"Shun the Bowl" was given by the Glee Club with much spirit.

The Rev. Henny Wand Berchen then rose and was received with tumultuous cheering. He said in substance: In large cities it is possible by force of arrangement and the power of money to pass and sustain laws of doubtful character without the people caring much about them. But in the mass of the people of the country the law, to be sustained must be the crystalization of their immost convictions, and when it is do what you will, it may not be overturned. I thank God we have lived to see such a law enacted by the people of this State, and I do not think it will soon die [Applause]. Has this law been the just expression of the popular sentiment! Who doubts it! There never has been a question of the right of the people to rid themselves of a pest, where they are daily robbed by blood-sucking rumsellers. Who doubts their right to rid themselves of the nuisance? Nobody. Pauperism, crime and many diseases have been traced back by every statistician and scientific man to the use of intoxicating drinks. The other day I was in the jail at Lenox—only as a visitor [Laughter], and the Jailer told me that the ansjority of those that came under his charge were brought to that strait by intoxicating drinks. Now, we have the right most undoubtedly to restrain or prevent the traffic in this permicious active. We don't say we have a right to stop a man from diinking rum, because that would be a violation of his constitutional rights. We have the right may use how the ballet-box. Unlike the Fagitive Slave Law—which was never submitted to the people, but sprung upon their Representatives in Congress by a demagence clique, and then by the exercise of every species of iniquitous coercion carried through this course like the stars from the East. It was caavessed by every treside, and in every workshop, and on every farm throughout the length and breadth of the State. The icquisiture passed the law, but it was strangled by the Governor at its bir strangled by the Governor at its birth, and eventually it strangled him [Great applause]. And I am also that it was vetoed, for we then went right into the convess with "The Prohibitory Law" inscribed upon our banners. And we were successful. The people decided that they would have the law, and we have got it. Now we will carry it out. It is so framed that the liquor-sellers can t evade it. If it had not been so nicely adapted to the necessities of the case, there would not be had so much outery egainst it. When I was a boy cleasing squirrels and the animal got into a hole in a tree, and I cut a pole to poke him out, if I jabbed up and the pole did not come within a foot of him, he did not mind it a bit; but when I cut another pole a little longer and the come within a foot of him, he didn't mind it a bit; but when I cut another pole a little longer and the first jub reached him, then there was a squealing and a terrible to-do. So it is with these rumsellers—the law reaches them in their inmost retreats; hence the outery. But let these people try to get the law repealed. I only want that it may be again given to the people, and I do not first the result [Applause]. When the Figuive Slave Law was to be upheld, when a man was to be returned to Slavery and the people felt like dispating the justice of the law, then The Journal of Commerce and The Courier and Enquirer used to come out with terrible homilies about the sanctity of the law. Now that we have a good sound law for the beneat of the wives and children and the mass of the community, a law that have a good sound law for the beneat of the wives and children and the mass of the community, a law that will do away with passerson and a good deal of crime. Where are these journalists now? not a word in defense of this law; but we see them dealy prognosticating the impossibility of carrying out the law. And some of these editors are respectable praying men; but it must take mighty stout angels to carry up their prayers. Such men create an unsound public opinion. Now we want a sound public sentiment to back the officers of the law, and they will carry it out, I will be bound. It can't help being enforced. The Prohibitory Law is being at length carried out even in comervative Boston. The other day the respectable proprieter of the Revere House—about the same as the St. Nicholas in New York—was fixed \$10 and imprisoned for 20 days. He would rather have paid \$1,000 than undergo the imprisonment. But the law is no respecter of persons. And respectable men will find it more profitable to give up the traffic than to continue to carry it on with the terror of the juil impending over them, for no mainter how respectable the man, a few days in juil leaves a stain upon him that cannot be washed out. The speaker concluded by exhorting all present to take a personal interest in the enforcement of the law in their several neighborhoods.

veral neighborhoods. As Mr. Beecher retired he was enthusiastically ap-

Mayor Hall said since the first of January more Mayor Hall said since the first of January more than 300 ill-used wives have called upon him to complain that their husbands spent their caraings in the rum slop, did not farnish them with the necessaries of fife, but beat and abused them in the most bratal manner. Now if 300 had made complaints to him, how many wives and families are in a similar plight in Brooklyn, when the laboring men of that city support 3,000 rumsellers! He thought Judge Culvar's calculations fell far short of the netual condition of the case. These 3,000 rumsellers must make at least a profit of \$1.20 each a day, their profits being 100 per cent, which would give an annual expenditure of \$2,700,000 for rum, chiefly by the workingmen, the mechanics and laborers of Brooklyn.

The meeting was dismissed with a benediction by the Rev. Mr. King.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The regular Monthly Meeting of this Committee was held at the Broadway House last evening, Gen. WILLIAM HALL presiding, and C. S. Tarpas officiating as Secretary. A Committee of Pive was ap rointed to confer with a similar Committee of the was ap-pointed to confer with a similar Committee of the unior body as to a platform. This Committee con-sists of Isaac Dayton, E. Delafield Smith, J. B. Var-num, Jr., Robert T. Haws, and Dr. John Ives. The Committee adjourned after transacting the usual routine of business.

YOUNG MEN'S TAMMANY GENERAL COM-MITTEE.

A meeting of the Young Men's General Demogratic

Committee was held last evening at Tammany Hall. HORATIO P. CARR, presiding. Speeches were made by Messis. Van SLYKE, CARR, HERRICK and WOODS. Dr. E. H. KEMBARK, on behalf of the Committee, pre sented the following resolutions which were adapted:

sented the following resolutions which were adopted:

Realed, That we, the representatives of the Young Democracy of this great City, have watched the sudikal rise of a party in our midet at known principles, having no particular aim but the grasping of temporary power, with itselfings of an intie surprise, believing as we always have that the good source of the American people was averse to secret political organizations of any kind, and, believing actions of any lind, and, believing so, that the continued exact once of such a party must inevitably result in overthrowing any nation whose people encourage their existence.

Resolved, That the Democracy of old Virginia have added now laurels to their well-extended reputation, and that we comparatisate them upon being the first to stem the terrest of modern fainticiam, that is the election of Henry A. Whe, a wel-known sateinman of their proud State, they have become excitled to the honorable name of the Banner State of the Democracy.

Resolved, That we are a reconveyly opposed to all sumpinesty lews, and particularly to the law known as the Maine Liquer Lay that we will use the most uniting of arts to accomplish its repeal, believing it to be unconstitutional from first to late, and contrary to the split of Republican principles.

RECKLESS DRIVING IN BROADWAY.

AN OFFICER SUPPOSED TO BE FATALLY INJURED.

Not far from 10 o'clock on Monday night two young bloods, with a spirited horse attached to a light wagon, drove down Broadway at an unwarrantable rate of speed, notwith standing the efforts of several policemen to the contrary.

Soon these rapid gentlemen with their fast horse

were observed returning up Broadway on a brisk run, and by so doing jeopardizing the lives of pedestrians who might be abroad in that vicinity. When nearly opposite Wallack's Theater, Officer Understiller of the Eighth Patrol District ran out and catching the horse by the bridle, by a great effort brought him to a stand

This did not suit the ideas of the pleasure-seekers, and James Rowan, the driver, to free himself of the official, dealt the animal a powerful blow with the whip, which caused her to rear and jump in a furious manner. The result was that Mr. Andersteller was dashed to the pavement, striking heavily with his head

on the granite foundation.

This rendered him insensible. The horse being directly over his prostrate body, struck him in the templo with his foot, the shoe-cork of which caused a dangerous wound. The "Star" was at once conveyed to the Station-House, corner of Wooster and Prince-sts., where he remained delirious and almost frantic during the night. Several doctors were promptly in attendance and renddred such relief as was possible under

the circumstances.

They however pronounce their patient to be is very critical condition. His death at any moment

would not be surprising.

Rowan was captured by the police of the XVsh Patrol District and detained for the present. He is charged with being intoxicated at the time of arrest. He is a tailor by trade.

STEALING A CHECK.

A check on the Union Bank for \$136 25, drawn by F. Prime, psyable to his gardener, Wm. Berger, or bearer, was stolen from Mrs. Berger's pocket as she was passing through a crowd on her way to the bank to draw the money for her husband.

On arriving at the bank she discovered her loss and

the officers of that institution were on their guard against cashing the check. Within an hour a burly Englishman presented the check at the counter and demanded payment.

Mr. C. H. Pierson, the check clerk, seized him immediately, but he wrenched himself from his grasp and ran into the street, where Mr. Pierson followed him and again caught him by the collar.

He again broke away and ran down Wall-st. but

was arrested by a policeman when opposite the Merchants' Exchange and taken into the Union Bank. While the First Teller was relating the facts to the policeman the thief grabbed part of the check from his hand and thrust it into his mouth, and though the policeman gripped him firmly by the threat so as to

almost suffocate him he managed to swal ow it.

Fortunately the part in possession of the teller em braced the signature. The man, who gave his name as James Baid, is said to be an old offender. He was taken before Justice Osborne and committed.

ANOTHER BALL AND SAFE SWINDLE. John R. Pratt, a resident of Williasville, Alleghany, in this State, was met yesterday and accosted by a stranger at the pier where the Fall River boats land, and prevailed on to visit the Crystal Palace. Here they were joined by a verdant-looking chap, and the trio, on the suggestion of one of the party, extended their stroll to the tunnel of the Harlem Railroad. At this place one of Mr. Pratt's companions exhibited what he called a patent safe on a small scale. This what he called a patent safe on a small scale. This curious specimen of mechanism was closely inspected and finally opened by the owner. A piece of white paper was visible in it; presently he closed it, and a bet was merged between Pratt's companion as to the centents of the little "revolver;" the owner asserting that no paper was inside, while the other insisting there was, and accusing the other party of wishing to deceive him, and was willing to stake all his money and as much as he could borrow that the little joker was not entirely empty. Sharper No. 2, of course being without funds, proposed a loan of Pratt, and actually succeeded in getting \$90 out of him, as collateral security for the payment of which he gave our greenhorn from Alleghany a worthless check on the Citizens' Bank for \$500, drawn by M. P. Bross & Co. and made payable to J. R. Jones. Tais satisfied Pratt until the bet was decided against the swindler to whom he had loaned the money, and both the scamps vanished through the tunnel and were soon out of sight. Not till then did the Phillipsvillian make up his mind that he was duped. The police have been on the look out for the thieves, but the "safe" men

CITY ITEMS

CONCERT TO NIGHT .- There will be a Concert at the Church of the Paritans, Dr. Cheever's, Union-square, this evening, June 6, for the benefit of the Twentieth st. Congregational Church. We commend the entertainment to our readers. The particulars are expressed in the advertisement on the first page.

At Niblo's "The Crown Diamonds" was given last night to a full house. Miss Pyne rendered her part as usual to the entire satisfaction of the audience. Tonight the troupe give "The Child of the Regiment."

Masonic.-The M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of New-York commenced its annual session last evening in the Apollo Rooms. There was a full attendance of delegates from the three hundred lodges which the Order numbers in this State. There were about six hundred persons present; and although the meeting wes organized, no election of officers took place. This Lodge continues in session, day and evening, daring

the remainder of the week.

A session of the Grand Lodge of Independent Masens-working without dispensations from the old constitution-was also convened last evening at Free-Masons Hall. The meeting was numerously attended.

HOPE CHAPEL .- A meeting of the friends of Temperance was held here last evening for the purpose of expressing their views on the existing state of the rum traffic, and to consider on prospective measures for enforcing the Maine Law. Mr. Nicholas Duff officinted as Chairman, and during the evening the Rev. Mr. Robinson and others addressed the audience. It is understood that the friends of the Prohibitory Law will held a grand Mass Meeting in the Park on the

LIQUOR-DEALERS' SOCIETY .- The Central Convention, composed of three representatives from each Ward, met at the Westchester House last evening for the transaction of business and the final organization of the Society. We were unable to learn whether or not they elected a President and subordinate officers, but it is their intention to do so at the earliest opportonity.

A concert for the benefit of the Twentieth-st. Congregational Church will be given this evening at the Church of the Puritans, (Rev. Dr. Cheever's,) Union-

The third hop of the season will be given at the Ocean House on Coney Island this evening.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Na tional Industrial Congress in another column.

The series of popular airs designed for flute ams teurs, alluded to yesterday, are published by Mr. Badger at No. 181 Broadway.

A new line of steamers yesterday commenced their trips from this City to Portland, Maine, these to con-nect with the Grand Trunk Railroad to Montreal and Quebec. The steamers are the Caledonia and West-eruport. For the present these books will fown a weekly line, and should the besiness warrant it a emi-weekly line will be run.

ATTACE ON ALD. BRIGGS.-Yesterday afternoon as Ald. Briggs was in the Clerk's Office at the City Hall, just previous to the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, he was met by Frank O'Keefe, one of the family referred to so extensively in the resolutions offered by him at the Board on Monday evening. O'Keefe immediately struck Ald. Beiggs on the left cheek, inflicting a wound about an inch and a half long. Aid. Briggs at once showed fight and soon felled O'Keefe to the ground. Several of the friends of the latter came to his assistance but Ald. Briggs was more than a match for them all. The appearance of the Police however speedily relieved the Alderman from any further necessity for defending himself. He appeared in his seat in the Board soon after in good spirits but with his face disfigured.

RACHEL'S CONTRACT FOR THE UNITED STATES.—
M'lle Rachel is quite disposed to traverse the ocean as
soon as the Minister of Spain has withdrawn his opposition to her doing so. In this hope she has had the
contract prepared, which she is to sign with her
brother, and which the latter has been kind enough to
communicate to me. The following are the principal
clauses of it: Rachel binds herself to give in fifteen months

M'ile Rachel binds horself to give in fifteen mouths two hundred representations in America, including the island of Cubs, for the sum of twelve hundred thousand francs, or at the rate of six thousand francs for each representation. She is to draw this sum each night out of the receipts, and her brother is to give her before her departure from Paris a cash security of 200,000 francs. M'ile Rachel and her father, whom she takes with her to watch over her interests, are to have all their traveling and hotel expenses paid. She is to have two femmes de chambre, and in each town a carriage with two horses placed graintionsly at her disposal. She is to be entitled to four benefits, each gueranteed at a minimum of twenty thousand francs. She may at the end of six mouths break this contract by giving her brother a mouth's notice beforehand. If she execu es it to the end the father is to be entitled to a third in the profits of the sum after three millions of receipts, and M'ile Rachel is to be entitled to the half of said profits after four millions and a half of n ceipts, for she estimates that; the amount once at half of said profits after four millions and a half of receipts, for she estimates that; the amount once attained her brother will have gained as much as her—that is to say, twelve hundred thousand francs. The expenses of the latter are however not to exceed on an average 6,000 francs for each representation, for he will have to pay the whole troupe that accompanies his sister, as also the rent of the theater where she plays. If this enterprise of M'lle Rachel and her touily is carried out it will form one of the most earanily is carried out it will form one of the most eu-rious pages in the history of the drama and of indus-trial speculation. [Courrier des Etats Unis.

OUTRAGE BY A SAILOR, -About 3 o'clock yesterday morning James Welsh, a sailor, got exasperated at a German white on a drunken spree, at 9 Batavia-st., and assaulted and beat him in a most unmerciful manuer. We'sh was arrested by Officer Fitzgerald of the Fourth Ward Police, and locked up by Chief Justice Bogart. The German, whose name we have not learned, was conveyed to the New York Hospital for medical treatment. He lies in a somewhat critical situation.

ANOTHER SUICIDE. - Coroner O'Donnell held an in

Supposed Suicide.-Mr. James Moulum, a native SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—Mr. James Monium, a native of France, importer of wines, liquons, &c., No. 38 Front-st., who has been missing for the last three weeks, was found dusting in the water vesterday at the fact of One Hundred and Fifty-second-st. E. R. The decoased when last seen appeared quite insane, and the presumption is that be committed suicide by juming overboard. Coroner O'Donnell he d an impost upon the bedy of the deceased, when a verdict of "Supposed suicide by drowning" was readered. The deceased was 35 years of ago, and leaves a wife and family siving.

ALLEGED SEDUCTION UNDER PROMISE OF MAR-ALLEGED SELECTION CONTROL TROUGH OF MAINTAINED AND AMERICAN WAS ARRESTED BY STATEMENT IN a public house in Hesterest, was arrested yesterday by Officer McClasky of the Lower Police Court, charged with having in April last seduced Eller Hefern, an Irish guir residing at No. 319 Avenus A, under promise of marriage. On the right of the alleged wrong both the parties were out together taking some refreshments at Taylor's in Broadway. Manning, as is charged, proposed to marry the complainant. She did not give her snawer to this proposal some clatterly but requested than to advise with her parents on

ALLEGED ANALYT ON AN ORGAN-GRINDER — One Christopher Hishop having mot an Italian organ-grinder known as Joseph, ordered him to play some tenes, which Joseph declined, when Bishop snatched up musician's cap and tore it in pieces. A fight was the consequence, in which Joseph proved to be the besterman. They were soon separated, after which Bishop, as is charged, struck Joseph two heavy blows on the best which injured his very man. However, and the charged of the consequence of the con head, which injured him very much. He was conveyed to the Tourie and placed in he care of Dr. Orvil, Prison Physician. Bishop was arrested by the Thirteenth Ward Folice and con-mitted by Justice Weish to await the result of Joseph's injuries.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.-Gesler Withkoxski, CHARGE OF EMBELLINEARY, "Officer Phillips of the Second Ward, charged with having on Monday last embershed from his employer, Marcus Alexander of No. 5 Bayardes, can trimming to the amount of \$15, and selling and appropriating the proceeds to his use without the knowledge of Mr. Alexander, whose clerk he was. Withhouski was taken before Justics Bogart and committeed for trial in defaut of \$300 ball.

BRUTALITY TO A HORSE.—Autoine Shephard, a car-man, was arrested yesterday by Officer Williams of the Tairni Ward, at the Instance of Mr. Langton, for brutally knocking down his horse with a loaded whip. The man was taken be-fore Justice Begart and committed to prison on the charge in default of \$300 pail.

As Alleged Disorderly House .- Chas. Mar ray, proprietor of a solon at No. 114 West 19th at, was arrested yesterday for keeping a disorder y house, as charged. The so-cused was brought before Justice Brennan, at the Second District Court, where he was held to bail to the sum of \$500 to answer. The bail was given and he was discharged.

[Advertisement.]

SECOND DAY OF THE BABY SHOW -An immease crowd of delighted people attended this extraordinary and very interesting exhibition yesterday. At least 7,000 people were there. To hav there is to be an extra performance in the Lecture Room at 12 in the morning, as well as at 3 in the after-moon and at 3 in the evening. The price baby of the whole Show, the children under one year, and all the twins, triplets and fat Barres will be on hand To-Day.

(Advertisement.)

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS are largely used in many heavy manufacturing establishments, in section where Fever and Ague provails, with the most underlisting suc where Fover and Ague provails, with the most underlating success. Mills which had been obliged to stop work in some of their departments are enabled by the Pills to operate egain. Many proprietors find it to their advantage to furnish the Pills gratuitously to their hands. Sold by all dealers, and by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 34 Broadway, New-York.

The above popular and successful remedy is sold at wholesale and retail by Chas. H. Rino, comer Broadway and Johnset, also, by C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 31 Barclay St.; STEPHER PAUL & Co., No. 149 Chamberset, F. C. Welle & Co., No. 14 Pranklin-st; and John W. GRIFFITHS, corner of Grand and Nor folk sts.

[Advertisement.] PHRENOLOGY teaches parents for what occupa-

tion in life their children are best adapted, and in which they can and cannot be successful and happy. How many men drag out a disappointed life for want of this knowledge! Hon. T. J. out a disappointed its for want of this knowledge! Hon. T. J.
Rusk observes: "When a man properly understands himself
mentally and physically, his road to happiness is smooth, and
acciety has a strong guaranty for his good conduct and usefulness." Physical out the parents the exact characteristics of children, and how to manage them properly; to what
motives or faculties to appeal, and what to avoid; and what do
first to retain, and what to call but action. Examinations, with
written descriptions of character daily, by Mr. Foweness at me
Russians.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—The great IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—The great scarcity of money and the general depression of business has so most cases deprived many of the means of refurnishing and replenishing assurerous necessary articles of housekeeping. But in order to obvinte this difficulty, and as an in uncernant to purchasers. Mears, Charles Harab & Co., No. 201 Grandest, will offer at a reduction of 25 per cent below the actual cost will offer at a reduction of 25 per cent below the actual cost will offer at a reduction of 25 per cent below the actual cost their satire stock of pers Intel Intense, comprising Damasse Tables and Diapun Chottis, Townsting, Narkiss, Plandest Casing, Sherving and Surgarines, tagsther with a general assertment of Lace and Musicia Daarent, Managerillas QUILLYS and Convenientary, &c. To many this may seem tills the usual newspaper amendements, but we are assured by those who have tosted the truth of the assertion, the sacrifice must be enormous.

[Advertisement.]
THE \$1,000 PIANO made by HORACE WATERS will be exhibited at his Warerecoust, No. 333 Broadway, during TRIS WEEK. Cell and see it.

[Advertisement.]
Roor takes perfect Pictures in all weather

The subscriber will receive new Pupils this day and to-morrow for \$2.20 for ten Writing Lessons. Double Entry Bookkeeping reduced from \$53 to \$17.20 for a thorough course. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Nos. 381 and 382 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM AND KIDMEN COMPLAINTS.—WOLVE'S SCHEIDEM ANDMAYED SCHMAPPS for prescribed with great success to the above complaints by the best medical practitioners in this country. Fut my in quart and pint bottles. For sale by all the respectable drugists in the United States. Sole importer.

Uncl.Prio Wol.Fr.

Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaverat., New-York, No. 25 South Front-St. Philadelphia.

The SCHNAPPS is a concentrated Tineture of Juniper, distilled by the proprietor at Scheidern, Holland, expressly for medical text.

The permanent Cure of Rupture, Piles, Fistula, Faling of the Bowels and Concealed Abscess of the Recum, by E. H. Dixos, M. D., Editor of The Scalpel. Every case of reducible Rupture can now be permanently cured, so that the Truss may be entirely dispensed with ever after. Files and Pictulae are also cured without resort to the ligature of the knife. When desired, pationst are received at the Furvast Hospital of Dr. Dixos, where every comfort of domestic life is provided. Examinations and opinions at the Doctor's residence, No. 42 Sthew. Office hours from \$ to 9, and 1 to 3 daily, and 7 to 9 evening. All other hours he is at the Hospital and cannot be seen. Letter must be addressed to Edward H. Dixox, M. D., Commiting and Operating Surgeon, Box No. 3,121 Post-Office, N. Y.

Rowery. Those in want of light, elastic and durable SUMMER UNDERGRAMMENTS. will find the largest assortment in the City, offered at prices such below what is ordinarily paid. Call, examine and com-

A. RANKIN & Co., (the old stand) No. 194 Bowery

JUNE, 1855.—Check Marseilles suits, \$8 50; Zephyr Casdimers suits, \$10; June suits, \$2 50 and \$2; fash-ionable double-brassted Cloth Coats, \$3, &c., at Evan's Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 65 and 62 Faiton 48.

GOODWIN & CORT. No. 258 Water-st., have perfected a unique SUMMER RANGE, intended especially for private families. Its beauty of design, compact form, many cultury conveniences, and small cost, commend it as the most useful and economical Range ever devised for the confort and convenience, of housekeepers during the Summer season.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

in Redhook-lane yesterday. Harper's Universal Gasetteer and Harsen's First Lessons in Spelling and Reading were allopted in the Public-Schools. A writing-master was recommended to the Public-School teachers as well as for the pupils, the former standing in need of improvement. The subject was referred. The condition of the Public Schools was reported in general good order, and after some further business the Board ad-journed.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.—A communication was sent to the Common Council on Monday night, signed by John B Beers, charging the Chairman of the Stage Committee with domanding #2-00 to get a stage-license through the Board. The subject was referred to a committee for investigation.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

MAYOR MANNERS'S MESSAGE. Lest evening the Fourth Annual Message of Mayor Manners was presented to the Common Council of Jersey City, read and ordered to be printed. His Honor in his introduction refers in fitting terms to the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens in reelecting him to the office of Mayor of the city and expresses his determination to continue to discharge,

faithfully and impartially, the duties of that office.

In regard to the finances of the city the Mayor urges greater care and states that public money appropriated for special purposes has been used in other ways, by which means financial obligations have not been promptly met and the credit of the city has been jeopardized; which in such a thriving city, with facilities to establish a permanent and unlimited credit, is unnecessary and unwise. The Mayor, while upon this point, says that no measure can receive his sanction, no matter how great its apparent public importance, if its consummation is to be attended with the violation of the obligations of the City Government to its creditors. Some changes in the management of financial affairs are recommended. Instead of paying contractors for public improvements with "Improvement Certificates," which are not easily negotiated and which frequently result detrimontally to both the city and the contractor, the Mayor augests that "Improvement Bonds" be issued, payable in three and six months when they do not exceed \$2,000, and at three, six and nine months when ex-\$2,000, and at three, six and nine months when ex-ceeding that amount. This plan he believes would encourage competition among contractors, and enable encourage competition among contractors, and enable persons of lesser means to obtain contracts at fair prices, who are now debarred by the uncertainty as to the time of payment and the necessity of making ruinous loans with which to prosecute their work. It is also recommended that the tax ordinance when adopted should provide amply for all expenses, and that its estimates should in no case be exceeded, so that the taxes may not unreasonably be increased. Heretofore there have been expenses during the year for which no appropriations have been made, which tends to create desatisfaction among tax-payers. He also insists that no public money should be expended by any officer of the City Government or Committee of the Common Council, and he will not officially sanction such expenditures.

The debt of the city upon the first day of May last (not including assessment liabilities) was \$50,000. The honds of the city, to the amount of \$712,000, have also been issued for the construction of the Jersey City Water-Works.

The Mayer recommends that certain amendments to

The debt of the city upon the first day of May least (not including assessment fiabilities) was \$50,000. The bonds of the city, to the amount of \$712,000, have also been issued for the construction of the Jorsey City Water-Works.

The Mayor recommends that certain amendments to the Charter should be procured from the next Legidature, and that in their preparation a committee of citizens, appointed by the respective Wards, should act in conjunction with a committee of the Common Conscill. One of the amendments suggested is that the powers and duties of the Controller should be increased, so that that officer should audit all bills instead of their being referred to the different committees, and bills could then be more promptly paid. The powers of the Recorder ought also to be enlarged, and in view of the probable creetion of a Work-House, he should have power to commit prisoners to it. To give more efficiency to the Police Department the Message urges that there ought to be a change in the manner of appointing the police, so that they should be nominated by the Aldermen of each Ward and confirmed by the Mayor, or nommated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Common Council, because the Mayor should be in fact the head of the police and be held responsible for its acts. Such executive officers as Corporation Attorney, Controller and City Treasurer should be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Mayor and common Council, and the Mayor alone should have the power to remove them in case of inability or delinquency.

The adoption of a fit emblem to be worn by the Mayor and Common Council on public occasions or when exigencies require it is recommended.

The Fire Department is in a commondable condition. The fire apparatus is in good order, and the members of the Department are entilled to praise for their harmony and efficiency during the past year. But one fire has occurred in which tacer was serious loss since Passaic water was introduced into public use in Jersey City.

Upon other to, ics of interest such as t

Newark.—There is much less building going on in our city thus there was two or three years since. The main reasons for this state of things are, the searcity of money, the comperative high prices of building materials, and the decreased demand for tenements. Several singust and species house, however, have been built during the present year, and others are in process of erection. A number of handsoms stores and factories are also being built, thirdly on sites which wave ustall year yrecently occupied by awaiting-houses.

So far as our inquiries extend the price of real action now is about the same as it was at this season last year. There are best comparatively few sales, and is those cases more cash in hand in required than heretofore. [Nowark Massary.

FIRES.—Two barns were consumed by fire in Burlington County on Monday, caused by the staking of time in the bern-yard.

The fire in the woods in Ocean County destroyed accely the constraint of property.